













# Courier-Journal.

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## TEN PAGES

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1907

"Business."

Wednesday Evening, July 24.—The New York stock market was fairly active and strong, most stocks making net gains. Southern Pacific was the feature, closing 4 points net higher.  
Money on call was easier at 1½ to 2½ per cent, ruling at 2. Time loans were very dull and firm at 4 to 6. Sterling exchange was weak.  
The Chicago wheat market closed strong, the September delivery showing ½c net gain. Corn was up ½c to ¾c. Oats were ¼c higher.  
The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 4 to 8 points and after a further advance of 3 to 4 points developed a margining tendency, closing 11 to 13 points lower than opening figure.  
The Chicago cattle market was steady, the hog market 5c to 10c higher and the sheep market strong.

A Move in the Right Direction.

A coal company in Whitley county, Ky., has inaugurated a movement for procuring foreign laborers, which, by the practical demonstration of the means by which its efforts have succeeded, may lead to the introduction of many others needed in this and other branches of industry. Under an arrangement made with the immigration authorities at New York it seems that several carloads of newly-arrived immigrants will be brought to the State and put to work in the mines of the company near Jellico, which have been idle for several months on account of a strike.

There are quite a number of foreigners, chiefly Hungarians and Italians, at work in the mines of Southeastern Kentucky, but this is the first instance in which, as far as publication of the fact is concerned, they have been procured in any such number by organized movement. Much has been written upon the subject and statement has from time to time been made that agents have been or would be sent to Europe for the purpose of securing an eligible class of laborers for the various industries needing them. But here is an instance in which a demand for labor has been supplied to the extent named by the means through which the Eastern and most of the Northern and Western States obtain their supply. The question naturally occurs as to why labor for Kentucky could not be supplied in this way as readily as to these other States.

There is no doubt as to the active demand in this State for labor in every kind of industry. It is made more evident in that of mining from the fact that in this field there is more expansion than in any other, the demand for Kentucky coal showing a steady increase in the output of established mines as also in the opening of new ones. Besides, the labor being employed en masse or in bodies of men, the demand is made more evident than in other kinds of industry when it occurs in units. But there is none the less demand in this latter class, it merely being more widely diffused. The deficit in laborers in agriculture is quite as evident, while among railroads and in all the mechanical industries there is employment for a large accession of labor. In Louisville this has been made evident by a number of strikes and the suspension of work in various kinds of construction for the need of a good increase in both skilled workmen and ordinary laborers.

With shiploads of immigrants arriving in New York in a steadily increasing ratio, it seems strange that a single instance of the procurement of 100 men should be hailed as an exceptional piece of good fortune when it is well known that there is no difficulty in the Eastern States in securing a plethora of supply, while trailloads of them are daily passing to the northward of us and to the Trans-Mississippi States. But the fact stands that as to Kentucky and the South, generally, there seems some reason, not fully disclosed, for this difficulty of turning southward any considerable portion of this heavy tide of immigration. It cannot arise from an innate prejudice of the immigrant to the presence of the negro in the South, since few of them in leaving home know anything on the subject, and if the argument is used after

their arrival here, it must be through some organized system on the part of those who are engaged in the work of limiting the distribution to the Northern States in the interest of the railroads leading West, corporate and individual land owners who wish to acquire them to enhance the value of their property, and the great trusts, the mining and manufacturing interests which wish to keep down the price of labor by a plethora of supply.

There is but one effective way to counteract this adverse influence, and that is by individual effort to secure immigrants as was done in the case cited, by organized action of the various interests needing labor and by the means announced by the State Bureau through well-selected agents sent abroad and by the aid of the immigration officers in New York. What is needed is results. The matter has been long under discussion, but with very little evidence of benefit.

The Triumph of Mob Rule.  
Still another story of terror, intimidation and anarchy comes from Trigg county. The home of Stephen P. Mosely is riddled with bullets while the family sleeps, Mr. and Mrs. Mosely are wounded and the children's lives are endangered.

It is a familiar story. For a year or so the anarchists have been busy perpetrating their outrages upon farmers of the neighborhood, their families and their crops. Hardly a week passes that does not bring with it a fresh instance of coercion, lawlessness and the interference with the rights of citizens.

How long is this situation to be permitted by the public authorities to continue? How long is mob rule to override the law? When will those charged with the task and who have given their solemn oaths to perform their duty wake up and do that duty? When will the law officers stand up for the law?

The present spectacle of weak, cringing and recreant officers giving anarchy the right of way is humiliating. It gives weight to the rapidly growing belief that at present Kentucky is the worst governed State in the Union.

Some Tariff Beauties.

The Courier-Journal has repeatedly called attention to the fact that the pretense that the tariff is intended simply to equalize the cost of production here and abroad is distinctly false. In the New York Times Mr. Everett F. Wheeler calls attention specifically to several flagrant instances of the utter neglect of any such rule.

Mr. Roosevelt himself is quoted as sanctioning the principle that the difference in cost here and abroad should be the basis of tariff legislation. Now apply this to sugar and we find that the entire cost of producing it is but 46½ per cent. of the wholesale price of the product. This includes not only labor, but material. The duty is close to 100 per cent.

The duty on borax is 75 per cent., which is more than four times the entire labor cost. The duty on mica is equal to about 150 per cent. ad valorem, while the wage cost is less than one-tenth of that. The labor cost of manufacturing castor oil is about 10 per cent. of the value of the product. The duty is 98 per cent.  
These are only specimens of the sort of tariff under which we live, and which we are told is maintained simply to protect American labor. The cost of labor in articles fit for consumption varies, of course, with different commodities. In some the cost of labor is very little, while in others it is relatively high. But the average for manufactured goods is about 17 per cent., while the average tariff approaches 50 per cent. If some articles have a high labor cost, so the tariff on many articles of necessity runs up to more than 100 per cent. There are exceptional cases mentioned where it has gone as high as 4,000 per cent. These last relate to commodities of little importance, but they show how utterly unscientific is our tariff and how far it departs from what is admitted to be the only true measure of protection, if we are to have protection at all.

New York Farm Values.

We have read a good deal in recent years of the great growth of New York in population and wealth. But the State is about to hold a convention to consider the farming industry, and experts of the Federal Department of Agriculture have made for use at this meeting a report that has shocked a good many. It shows that since 1880 farm lands in that State have declined in value by \$170,000,000; that 12,000 farms have been abandoned; that towns and villages in some of the agricultural districts have lost 40 to 50 per cent. of their population.

That this should have occurred at the time when average values are very high is certainly a rather startling revelation. How to account for it is the question. Some have hastily jumped to the conclusion that the land has been worn out by long cultivation, and no longer produces sufficient crops to make them remunerative at the former prices of land. But here we run against the assertion of scientific men who have made an analysis of the soils; they say the land is as fertile as it was fifty years ago. Prof. Whitney, of the Bureau of Soils, thinks the East has suffered from the development of the West, the cheapening of farm products by improvements in transportation, and the increase in manufacturing establishments, with the desire of so many to leave the farm and to engage in commerce. However, the prices of agricultural products are in general very high, much more so than they were in 1880. The lands have fallen in value in consequence of a slackening of the demand, perhaps, but this reduced demand can

hardly be due to the low prices of products.

It is worthy of inquiry whether the agricultural interests have not been the subject of unjust discrimination. If they have been, as many contend, subjected to taxation for the purpose of helping other branches of industry. It is not surprising that men should be deserting the occupations that are under the ban and crowding into those that have been specially favored by legislation.

It is now proposed that the Bureau of Soils shall establish model farms in every school district in the agricultural region of New York and run them with special reference to the adaptability of the soil to particular crops. It is taken for granted that these farms will have an educational influence on the remainder of the farmers. It is assumed that while the dairy industry is extensively cultivated it may be greatly extended. The average production of potatoes is 85 to 100 bushels an acre, while it is urged that the land should produce 200 to 300 bushels, and can be made to do so.

There are not a few, however, who have serious doubts whether official experts will be able to show practical farmers how they ought to conduct their own business. When they are given carte blanche with reference to expenses, these experts can certainly do wonders, but private farmers must conduct their business as they see fit. There are men who would be greatly humiliated to find themselves held up before the public gaze as heroes when they knew they were not anything of the sort. And yet, the new idea in blackmail makes possible almost any extreme in the verse-writing line and the levying of any amount of exorbitant blackmail as the price of suppression. Rich men are apt to prove favorite objects of attack. Even if there should be no personal allusions in the verses, the poet may yet demand pay for not turning loose upon a helpless reading public verses of the grade to make the reader angry and ill.

There is one rift in the cloud of poetic blackmail which is imminent. Newspapers and magazines have some freedom of choice in the poems they publish. It is not altogether certain that they would accept for publication the poetic blackmailers' verses even if you refused to fork over the cash.

It has remained for Chicago to come forward with a "four-flush brass band." This is a band composed of a few actual players and others who do not know a note from a bundle of oars, but who hold instruments to their lips and make the band seem numerous. "Adulterated music" is not so new. This is music made up largely of false notes. It was one of the most effective and favorite weapons of the Spanish Inquisition.

Vice President Fairbanks shook the grimy hands of a railroad engineer the other day in a truly Democratic manner. But they do say that Candidate Roosevelt, in a truly Republican manner, took the filthy from the hand of a grimy railroad magnate during the campaign and then shook the magnate afterward.

"Kentucky politicians," says the Brooklyn Standard-Union, speaking of the night-riders, "will have today catering to votes of people whose acts make them outlaws, or anarchy will prevail." But does anyone in Brooklyn expect our politicians to stop catering to votes right in the midst of a campaign?

There appears to be no law in Kentucky," says the Buffalo Express, "that can touch Hargis." No criminal law, more the shame, but the civil law has touched him to the extent of several thousand dollars' damages for the murder of James Marcum.

A Massachusetts astronomer triumphantly announces that he has made a snap of the Gihon canal of Mars. But that's what a number of cunning people, who were not astronomers, made of the Panama canal some time ago.

As the fashions in women's clothes in Japan have not changed during 500 years there is no reason why the men of that country should not have the most serene countenances known among civilized people.

The Sultan of Morocco is now spending his time doing battle with a pretender to his throne. As an advertiser the Sultan ranks just after Raisul, who comes just after Theodore Roosevelt, who heads the list.

There are already signs of a slump in the Philander C. Knox boom, according to an Eastern observer. A dozen favorite sons are boomed to-day, but where is the boom of yesterday?

Fine weather prevails in Paris, the temperature being no higher than 75 degrees. Paris will probably get the next Elks' reunion if Philadelphia is the only other candidate.

A coffee and spice merger is now talked of. Coffee has long been merged with chiliory, bean dust and other matter and has seemed to lack spice.

to be added, also wrote the poetry which served as the instrument of evil.

The twain devised a lengthy poem about the Salvation Army. Some poetry is complimentary, but this wasn't. They took it to the Salvation Army headquarters and showed it to the officers in charge. They recognized it at once as poetry. Messrs. Robitschek and Silverblatt demanded \$50,000 in cash instantly or they would publish the verses to the world. The Salvation Army appreciated the seriousness of the situation. They didn't want any poetry published about their organization, but they didn't think the copy was worth quite \$50,000. In their predicament and distress they decided they would call the police. The police came. The poet and his assistant were arrested.

But the main harm done lies in the precedent. The two have blazed the way for other poets to tyrannize over the human race. After this you can never tell when somebody will write verses about you and demand blood money or threaten their publication. The verses need not always be complimentary, either, to be objectionable. They might be more unpleasant through sheer force of fulsomeness. There are lots of ladies who would dislike much to have some one publish poems to their eyes and be embarrassed by the publicity given very private property. There are men who would be greatly humiliated to find themselves held up before the public gaze as heroes when they knew they were not anything of the sort. And yet, the new idea in blackmail makes possible almost any extreme in the verse-writing line and the levying of any amount of exorbitant blackmail as the price of suppression. Rich men are apt to prove favorite objects of attack. Even if there should be no personal allusions in the verses, the poet may yet demand pay for not turning loose upon a helpless reading public verses of the grade to make the reader angry and ill.

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## MANGLED BODY

Unknown Man Found In Railroad Yards At Lexington.

CORONER'S JURY UNABLE TO DECIDE CAUSE OF DEATH.

GRAND JURY DISAGREES OVER RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION.

JAMES HARGIS IN LEXINGTON.

Lexington, Ky., July 24.—[Special.]—The dead body of an unknown white man was found on the Queen and Crescent railroad track about 12 o'clock last night and the coroner's jury, which was empaneled to-day, was unable to either decide on the manner in which he met his death or his identity. Death had resulted from the back part of the skull being crushed, and as the right arm was severed at the wrist, the left hand mangled, and other parts of the body badly injured, it was supposed that the man was killed by a train, either while lying on the track or by falling from the platform between the cars. The body was found near the south tower, about a mile below the Q. & C. passenger station. The body was found on a four-bladed hand-carried knife, 72 cents in money, a railroad ticket from Lexington to Danville, and a pair of gold-plated cuff buttons. The man was dressed in a suit of black cloth, the trousers having been torn at the knees. The body was found about midnight by the crew of a freight train which had stopped just before reaching the corpse. The body was found in the right hand pocket of the trousers a small five-cent piece and a small piece of paper. The man was dressed in a suit of black cloth, the trousers having been torn at the knees. The body was found about midnight by the crew of a freight train which had stopped just before reaching the corpse.

Grand Jury's Report.  
The grand jury which has been in session for three weeks, filed a final report and adjourned to-day. The jury, which was empaneled to-day, was unable to either decide on the manner in which he met his death or his identity. Death had resulted from the back part of the skull being crushed, and as the right arm was severed at the wrist, the left hand mangled, and other parts of the body badly injured, it was supposed that the man was killed by a train, either while lying on the track or by falling from the platform between the cars. The body was found near the south tower, about a mile below the Q. & C. passenger station. The body was found on a four-bladed hand-carried knife, 72 cents in money, a railroad ticket from Lexington to Danville, and a pair of gold-plated cuff buttons. The man was dressed in a suit of black cloth, the trousers having been torn at the knees. The body was found about midnight by the crew of a freight train which had stopped just before reaching the corpse.

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Spokane, where he will spend a month of the vacation. He is now in the city of the reformation in police methods in New Orleans, which has, in his opinion, worked admirably. He said that under the present system "the Chief of Police of New Orleans has almost as much power at present as the Governor of a State, such as the power to parole a prisoner charged with murder."

ROBBED PASSENGERS' BERTHS ON STEAMBOAT.

Henry Burge, Arrested In Evansville, Wanted At Bowling Green and Auburn, Ky.

Evansville, Ind., July 24.—[Special.]—Chief of Police Fred H. Brenneke has received word from Louisville, Ky., that Henry Burge, who is under arrest here on the charge of grand larceny, is wanted there on the charge of robbing the Louisville and Nashville railroad depot. Burge is also under indictment in Warren county, Ky., for alleged grand larceny. Burge has the appearance of a farmer boy. He was arrested on the steamer Evansville, which is in the Green river trade between this city and Bowling Green, Ky., and is charged with robbing the passengers on that boat. When the room was searched enough jewelry and valuables were found to stock a good-sized store.

SECOND KENTUCKY ON A PILGRIMAGE

COL. ALLEN TAKES MEN ON ALL-DAY JAUNT.

PLANTED STATE FLAG ON JAMESTOWN ISLAND.

CAMP NOW BROKEN UP.

Jamestown Exposition, Va., July 24.—[Special.]—The Second Kentucky Regiment, commanded by Col. J. Embury Allen, of Lexington, started for the day to-night after spending a week at the Jamestown Exposition. Adjutant General Lawrence will close his headquarters at the fair in the next day or two, and the encampment of 1907 for Kentucky troops will be a memory only.

It is doubtful whether either of their regiments had as enjoyable visit as the Second. Col. Allen yesterday took his men on an all-day pilgrimage that included a visit to Jamestown Island. Col. Allen's party was led by Col. E. W. Lillard, Adj. Gen. P. M. O'Neil, Maj. Surgeon W. N. O'Neil, and Maj. John M. Webb. The steamer Pokanoket was chartered for the day and a stop was first made at the Norfolk navy yard. The soldiers next boarded the battleship Missouri and were given an especially cordial welcome by Capt. Merriam.

The members of one of the companies from the Eastern























